

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office: 1115 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va.
 South Richmond: 1070 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau: 109 N. Sycamore Street
 Lynchburg Bureau: 215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL: One Six Three One
 Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday: \$5.00 \$1.50 \$1.50
 Daily without Sunday: 4.00 2.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only: 1.00 1.00 1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday): 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—
 Daily with Sunday: 10 cents
 Daily without Sunday: 10 cents
 Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1911.

WILSON AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

Answering our suggestion that he be more concrete in his statements as to Wilson's availability, Professor Dabney contributes to-day to The Times-Dispatch a full and extended review of the forces that are making for Wilson's nomination, and in so doing we think that Professor Dabney has made a very good case for his choice of candidates.

But the race is not always to the swift, even when the fleet-footed call themselves "progressive." Since 1876 the history of presidential elections has demonstrated that the final balance rests with the independent voter. Sometimes that independence is debauched, at other times it is hindered by passion or prejudice from a fair and full expression of unbiased opinion. Such interplay of forces existed when the corruption fund of Hanna was used in Illinois and Indiana in 1886, or the corruption fund asked for President Roosevelt was employed, on the testimony of no less a person than Harrison himself, to turn 50,000 votes in New York in 1904.

Such examples as these inflame, and justify inflame, the indignation of those who are able to make their influence effective only by the exercise of reason and character, and who see their efforts and beliefs nullified by the mere brutal weight of money. Yet Republican money did not elect Hayes in 1876, nor defeat Cleveland in 1884 or 1892, nor did lack of money for the Democrats defeat Bryan in 1900, or Parker in 1904, or Bryan in 1908. It was the power of the independent voter that carried the country in each of those elections, and at no time in the history of this nation have independent voters been as numerous or as influential as to-day. It will not do, therefore, to base an argument for availability solely on the progressive independents of the West. There are conservative independents of the East as well, and these must be considered and secured by any candidate who wishes to be successful.

Now, as to Governor Wilson, it may be said that the only serious objection brought forward against him by thoughtful and patriotic men who are temperately conservative, no matter which party they may belong to, is the charge that Governor Wilson has abused his faith in representative government by following what Speaker Richard E. Byrd epigrammatically designated "the false gods of referendum, initiative and recall."

As to the recall of judges, Governor Wilson has declared that he is opposed to this theory and practice at all times and under all conditions. As to the referendum, Speaker Byrd has himself declared in favor of legislation which will give to Virginia a referendum on the matter of State-wide prohibition, and as to the initiative, even such a sturdy conservative as Oscar W. Underwood, though he stigmatized the initiative as "government by petition," has yet so far as we know, not raised his voice against the use of the initiative and the recall in the city of Birmingham, where both of these measures are at present giving entire satisfaction.

It seems, therefore, that it all depends upon who uses the terms initiative, referendum and recall. In one man's mouth they are signs of a wise and patriotic obedience to popular will, but when used by another man they fearfully confirm a just belief in his demagoguery and radicalism.

For ourselves and for Virginia, we believe that the referendum and the recall have absolutely no place in our political life. In municipalities it is quite conceivable that any one of the three methods might work the same change and betterment for cities in this State that have been worked in other municipalities in this country. It is not then a question as to the size of the unit to which these methods should be applied? And if so, is it not thinkable that conditions in Oregon, for example, might have been such that even conservative Virginians would have supported the initiative and referendum as means, to quote Governor Wilson's own words, "for reestablishing representative government?"

BUSINESS MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT MAKING GOOD.

The Blankenburg administration which has undertaken the herculean political task of cleansing the Philadelphia municipal Augean stables is making good, although it has only been installed a few weeks. In accordance with his declaration in his straightforward, businesslike inaugural address, Mayor Blankenburg has constituted his "cabinet"—his corps of departmental heads—not of politicians and theorists, but of practical men possessing knowledge of the most minute details of city affairs, and with their assistance is modeling his reform, as he announced he intended to, on the reports and recommendations of the Philadelphia organization of business men, answering to the New York Municipal Research Bureau. This

bureau, as was mentioned in The Times-Dispatch recently, has proved a voluntary auxiliary in the management of the official affairs of New York that has been and is instrumental in saving the tax payers thousands of dollars annually.

Among the results in Philadelphia so far are the cutting down of the street cleaning contract by \$230,000, and the electric lighting contract by \$50,000. In both of these cases the contractors, it appears, were stricken with remorse after they discovered that the new administration's motto was really to be "Business 's business," and, like good or reformed citizens, they volunteered the information that the city had been paying too much for the services rendered, and to the respective amounts named. Mayor Blankenburg, however, it may be remarked, had, through investigations by his experts, previously reached the same conclusion.

Another result reported is that the Director of Public Works, a Mr. Cook, after exploring various and sundry musty pigeon holes, making a series of intricate calculations and untangling others more intricate, gave orders to hold up a contractor's bill of \$779,000, declaring that he could not conscientiously order it to be paid until he had retained experts from other cities to look into the work done. Now, as a resultant effect, it was stated, several other "political contractors" want to surrender their contracts and let it go at that; and this, we are told, is but a forerunner of what is to come in the way of disclosures of fraud, corruption, graft, extortions and "looseness," which last is the only saving word that can be used in describing the conditions that have existed.

We say "saving word" for although undeniably, perhaps, the government of Philadelphia has for years been the most corrupt of that of any city in the Union, it seems that not all the drain upon the tax payers is chargeable to political hoodlums and positive dishonesty. Some of it has been due to laxity of system, ignorance of business methods, mere inattention to official duties, and non-appreciation of responsibility of officeholding, which afforded an opportunity not only for looting and grafting, but extravagance, without criminal intent, to creep in.

Even the most reliable and honest contractor is hardly to be blamed for making peculiarly the best contract he can, and he is simply following a natural, and, from his own viewpoint, a business impulse in so doing. In default of business system and thorough appreciation of public trust obligation on the part of its heads of departments, and its municipal legislators, be these never so honest and their intentions never so good, in any large city, avenues of extravagance, and incompetency are not only possible, but almost certain of development.

It is to correct evils of this character that may have obtained in Richmond in the past and safeguard against them, and worse, which our increasing growth might engender, that the four-year and Administrative Board plan was adopted.

A COMEDY OF HILLS.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"Unprovoked and awful charges. Even so—the she-bear fights: Words that drip, corrode and poison. Even so—the cobra bites." The foregoing lines from Kipling's recent poem were forcibly brought home to me this morning by reading in your paper the attack on myself by Mrs. L. H. P. Hudson, for a speech in favor of female suffrage before the Y. W. C. A., which I did not make, but which was made by that progressive statesman, Hill Montague.

Please say to Mrs. Hudson that she has mistaken the man, and has given me credit for a speech I did not make and for views I do not hold. HILL CARTER.

It is to be regretted that any error should have been made, but such mistakes are the incidents of greatness. One of the most distinguished lawyers in Virginia, Mr. Carter's name has appeared much of late in the public prints, and the best known hills are those most often climbed. Fame springs full grown in a moment, and Mr. Carter should not have been surprised when he woke yesterday morning to find himself a suffragist. In fact, since Mr. Carter was born great and has achieved greatness, it is nothing surprising that others would have more greatness thrust upon him. He doubts with me that that Bahram, "that great hunter," did not enjoy unbroken sleep until the tomb closed over him.

APPEAL EDUCATION.

Two years ago the total number of new cases of tuberculosis in Virginia was 1,200. Last year there were but 1,000 new cases. What is the reason? That a winning war is being waged on the great white plague, the principles of preventive medicine are being applied successfully, a preventive educational campaign is checking this dread disease. Last year 110,000 tuberculosis infections were distributed in the schools of Virginia, saving the seeds of care and prevention that will reap a great harvest in health and happiness. In eradicating this disease, the health authorities have brought patients not only out of the clutches of the plague in the future, but also, through them, teaching others how to avoid how to be free from tuberculosis and how to destroy the sources of the infection.

That education is effective, which prepares for life, how much more efficient is that which saves life! Too often we place the ornamental in education before the really useful; too often what will be imposing is preferred to that which is beneficial. The common sense things of life are too generally neglected in our educational processes. So it is in the matter of

education in public health. Many years ago Herbert Spencer said:

"We contend that as the laws of health must be recognized, so for they can be fully conformed to the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living. We infer that as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other thing whatever, the teaching of how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever, and we, therefore, assert that such a course of physiology as is necessary for the comprehension of its general truths and their bearings on daily conduct is an all-essential part of a rational education."

All efforts, therefore, in the direction of education for physical soundness are right. More than that, they are demanded by the instinct of social self-preservation. The present endeavor to drive back the white terror by segregating its victims, by teaching them how to avoid it, by teaching the community how to avoid it, deserve the support of all good citizens. A sound body is a part of the bilateral ideal of education held by all, and a community that does not educate its members as to the principles of public health is derelict in its duty. In Richmond there are organizations which are striving to spread knowledge that will check the ravages of tuberculosis, and these associations deserve the heartiest support. It is an established fact that by efficient education in public health the general health of the community will be incalculably improved.

OLMSTED OUT.

Marlin E. Olmsted, Representative from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, is the latest stand-patter of high rank to announce that his "neglected business interests" require his retirement from Congress, and that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination.

Olmsted has been in Congress for seven terms. Under the old Cannon machine he rose to a prominent position, because he was a loyal serf of the House czar. After a Democratic victory deposed Cannon, Olmsted was seriously considered for the Republican minority leadership, although another received that place.

It was as a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee that Olmsted served the stand-pat cause best. For weeks he fought to suppress all facts that would hurt Ballinger and to draw out every fact that would aid him. Olmsted joined in the whitewashing report prepared by a majority of the committee, and did his best to pull the administration through that blundering part of its career.

A spirit of protest has begun in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia has long been the most corruptly governed city of the republic, but a powerful insurgent movement has wrested dominion from the bosses, and Olmsted, fearful lest the uprising will spread to other sections of the State, is anticipating the political axe by retiring now.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

How thorough and systematic is the work of meat inspection by agents of the government appears in the annual report made to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson by Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the past year the inspection was carried on at 936 establishments in 255 cities and towns, both these numbers being the highest in the history of the service. The number of animals inspected before slaughter was 55,992,304, comprising 1,807,712 cattle, 2,214,127 calves, 29,226,261 hogs, 13,065,822 sheep and 54,882 goats.

There were inspected after slaughter 7,751,630 cattle, 2,219,365 calves, 29,916,363 hogs, 12,095,502 sheep and 54,145 goats, a total of 52,974,918 animals. Of these there were condemned for diseases or other unwholesome condition 117,352 entire carcasses and 1,002,672 parts of carcasses.

Tuberculosis was the cause of by far the greater number of the condemnations. Almost 17 per cent. of those of adult cattle and over 96 per cent. of condemnations of hogs were due to that disease. The whole number of animals inspected was 75 per cent. greater than in the year before.

The meats and meat food products examined, cured or otherwise prepared under official supervision amounted to almost 7,000,000,000 pounds, or which there were condemned on inspection subsequent to the inspection at the site of slaughter more than 21,000,000 pounds.

Inspection certificates were issued for exports of meats and meat food products aggregating 975,060,000 pounds, this being an increase of more than 150,000,000 pounds over 1910.

Laboratory inspections were made of 25,515 samples with a view to detecting prohibited preservatives, prohibited coloring matter, adulterants or other unwholesomeness, and to find out the quality of spices, salt, condiments, etc., and the sanitary condition of water supplies. It was found that the use of prohibited preservatives and coloring matters was not practiced at inspected establishments.

Federal inspection is applied only to meats and meat food products prepared at establishments that do an interstate or export business, but the government inspects the entire product of such establishments without reference to the destination of the meat.

Of the making of reports there is no end. Most of them are dry, systematic, uninteresting, public puzzle books. The report of the Virginia Tax Commission is a model which should be followed generally in the State hereafter. It is a carefully shaped as the brief of the best lawyer, is systematic, scientific and altogether admirable in its arrangement. It is an excellent example of typographical workmanship, simply and logically ordered, and is in many respects the most valuable public document presented to the people of Virginia in many a long day.

Voice of the People

Underwood or Wilson?

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—In its leading editorial on Christmas Day the New York Sun made the preposterous statement that Woodrow Wilson would be "pained," because Bryan's Commencement had said in its latest issue that no attempt would be made to put the initiative and referendum into the next Democratic national platform. I have accordingly sent to the editor of the Sun a copy of Wilson's letter to me, which first appeared in The Times-Dispatch of December 18, and in which he distinctly stated that these policies had no place in national politics, or in Virginia politics either. Whether the Sun will print Wilson's letter, I do not know, but I mention the matter in order to point out that the Sun's hostility to Wilson and its effort to discredit him in every way is one of the proofs of his "availability" as a Democratic candidate. The Sun is a Republican paper, and the large amount of space which it devotes to attacks upon Wilson is also that it dreads him intensely as the most formidable presidential candidate whom the Democrats could nominate. In your editorial last Saturday you suggested that I turn my attention to the question whether Wilson could be elected if nominated. I have just given one proof of his availability, and shall proceed now to give others. But, first, a prefatory word.

The Democratic party is fortunate enough to have a number of prominent men who would make good Presidents. Next to Wilson I should personally prefer Underwood. He is unquestionably an admirable man and of presidential size. At some future time he may be the Democratic nominee, and I may have the great pleasure of voting for him. But there are two reasons why he cannot be elected. One is that the sectional prejudice is not yet sufficiently dead. The other is that Underwood and Bryan are at daggers' points; and, if any man imagines that Bryan can control no votes in the West, that man is nursing a dangerous delusion. It is perfectly true that Bryan's power has greatly waned, and I feel grateful to Underwood for having helped to diminish it. But we are now discussing the question as to what Democrat can be elected President of the United States; and, for the rational settlement of that question, it is necessary to keep in mind certain cold, hard facts. One of these is that it is no longer sufficient, as in the old Cleveland days, for a Democrat to carry merely New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana in addition to the Solid South. It is absolutely necessary for him to carry also several Western Republican States. Everybody knows that the people calling themselves Republicans in the West and in the country at large considerably outnumber the people calling themselves Democrats. In order to carry enough Western Republican States to be elected, therefore, the Democratic nominee must not only hold the Western Democrats in line, but must attract many thousands of Republican voters. Can Underwood do either of these things? Can he hold the Western Democrats whose idol he has flouted? Can he attract the property holders, who are exactly the same type of people as the Bryan Democrats?

If conservative and highly respectable Virginia gentlemen can derive satisfaction from sneering at these troublesome Westerners, they are entitled at liberty to do so. But we are not Democrats, and we are not sneering at them. I would remind my friends that their sneers do not deprive these fellows of their votes. They are not going to relinquish the franchise in order to gratify Virginia conservatives. Their votes will be cast, but not for Underwood or Harmon either. To imagine so is to chase a rainbow. If, therefore, the people of Virginia desire to see a Democrat elected President, they would do well to leave dreaming and place their feet on the solid earth of reality. To those whose heads are not above the clouds I offer the following figures, which only some of the reasons why Woodrow Wilson would poll more votes than any other Democrat could poll.

A newspaper has recently been quoted as making these announcements: "Michigan's twenty-eight votes go to Wilson," "Delaware is 97 per cent. Wilson," "Wisconsin is 94 per cent. Wilson," "Governor of Oregon is a Wilson boomer," "Pennsylvania will instruct for Wilson," etc. The Times-Dispatch on December 23 declared Wilson to be "a popular idol" on the Pacific coast, and expressed the opinion that he would carry California, Oregon and Washington. If, therefore, it has also stated that New York and New Jersey demand above all things a candidate "free from the bosses' brand, and Wilson has that record." It also said that Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Colorado "are ready to put in a Wilson column." On the same day, December 23, Samuel H. Rhyder said in the Saturday Evening Post: "So far as the voters of the country are directly concerned—meaning the Democrats and the Independent Republicans—Wilson has the greater strength at this time. If it were a mass convention, Wilson would be nominated. Public sentiment may develop to such an extent that Wilson's nomination cannot be prevented." On Christmas Eve an entire page of the New York World was given to an interview with Wilson.

All sorts of "razz-dazzle" have been taken, and I have not chosen to see one yet that did not show Wilson to be more popular than any other Democrat. One such vote was taken by the convention of municipal reformers that met in Richmond not long ago. The delegates came from all over the country, and their straw vote showed Wilson far in the lead.

Another straw vote was taken throughout the country by an agricultural paper published in Chicago; the result being announced on December 19. Democrats and Republicans were asked to state whom in their judgment they would vote for at the next election. A total of 2,825 Democratic votes were cast, and of these Wilson received 2,136; Clark, 539; Harmon, 208, all others combined, 754. Wilson's percentage of the total was 57, Clark's 19 and Harmon's but 5, no one else receiving ten as many as that. Thus Wilson received a clear majority over all his competitors combined, and an overwhelming majority over any one of them. Moreover, Wilson led the combined opposition in each of the six geographical divisions: New England, the Middle States, the Great West, the Northwest, the far West and the South.

Now note the significance of these three straw votes when jointly considered. Municipal reformers (representing urban populations throughout the country), subscribers to an agricultural paper (representing rural populations throughout the country) and the students of eleven colleges representing urban, village and rural populations in Harmon's own State, all show by their votes that Woodrow Wilson is the Democrat most likely to lead his party to victory. In this connection it should be mentioned, too, that the Woodrow Wilson League of College Men, under the joint leadership of the Universities of Virginia and South Carolina, was formed a short time ago, and is conducting an active propaganda for Wilson. It already comprises more than 100 colleges and universities, and has more than 10,000 college students enrolled upon its membership list. Can any other Democratic candidate point to such a body of ardent young men, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, who are eagerly working for his cause?

Whether the leaders of the Democratic party in Virginia are aware of the above and similar facts, I do not know. If not, I respectfully urge them to consider their significance forthwith, and to decide whether it be not time to do what they can to insure the nomination of the man who evidently arouses more enthusiasm among the voters than any other Democrat whatever. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action that the leaders could now take would increase their popularity more or would better serve to heal the wounds of last summer's unfortunate factional strife.

R. H. DABNEY.

University of Virginia.

Wilson's birthday (28th Dec. 1911).

La Marquise de Fontenoy

WILLIAM DUDLEY WARD, who arrived night before last on board the Olympic, to act as best man at the wedding of his first cousin, the Hon. Oliver Pitt, to Miss Antoinette Heston, of New York, has been member of Parliament for Southampton since 1906, and is a son of the late W. Dudley Ward, of the Fourteenth Hussars, who married the sister of Viscount Esher, and is a grandson of Humphrey Dudley Ward, brother of the late Earl of Dudley, with his grandmother, Mrs. Dudley Ward, died an Mme. Christine de Falbe, Danish ambassador, in London, and

A too often never a bright ticket. The above and similar facts, I do not know. If these leaders decide for Wilson and speak out, the battle in Virginia is won. No action